

PROMINENT FOLKS BEHIND "PEACEFUL PICKETING"

Shall strikers, labor union pickets, have the right to talk on the public streets near the shop door or the factory gate of the shop or factory where a strike has been called? Shall the law of Illinois say clearly that the rights of "lawful persuasion" and "peaceful picketing" are foundation rights of citizens of a republic and must not be taken away from citizens by court decrees, injunction judges, hostile police chiefs, hired gunmen or private detectives?

This issue comes to the front in the state legislature tomorrow. Committees from the Illinois and Chicago labor federations will be heard in the state capitol on why they want Illinois legislation to co-operate with the federal Clayton act.

On Wednesday the Illinois Manufacturers' ass'n and the advocates of injunctions and things-as-they-are will tell why they want to keep things as they are.

Trial by jury, after evidence has been taken and witnesses heard, rather than injunctions issued by judges without evidence and on the basis only of prophecies, predictions and prognostications—this is asked in a petition signed by 42 citizens of Chicago.

"It seems to be inconsistent with the constitutional guarantees of trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions to permit persons charged with contempt for conduct which is criminal in itself, irrespective of the injunction alleged to be disregarded, to be put upon trial before the judge who has granted the injunction and without the benefit of trial by jury," reads the petition. "It is also thought that a sense of the injustice of such procedure is felt by those who labor and who are not infrequently thus proceeded against, and that this would be greatly mitigated if trial by jury were accorded in such cases, and that in all proper cases there would

be very little likelihood of parties guilty escaping such punishment as their offenses might merit. To deny this would be to question the wisdom of our entire system of criminal procedure, one essential feature of which is the right to trial by an impartial jury."

Prominent among the signers of the petition are the names of Edward F. Dunne, ex-governor of Ill.; S. S. Gregory, formerly pres. of American Bar ass'n; Ernst Freund, prof. of law at University of Chicago; C. P. Anderson, bishop of Chicago; Geo. E. Hooker, sec'y of City Club of Chicago; Graham Taylor, Chicago Commons; Mrs. Jos. T. Bowen, pres. of Woman's City club; Mary H. Wilmarth, Mary E. McDowell, John Henry Hopkins, E. H. Pierce, F. S. Delbler, Edith Abbott, Grace Abbott, Wm. L. Chenery, A. Kenyon Maynard, Frances Lillie, Allen B. Pond, Ellen Gates Starr, Newton Jenkins, Mrs. G. M. Mathes, Alice Hamilton, M. D., F. H. Deknatel, L. C. Marshall, Chas. W. Gilkey, John M. Coulter, Harold L. Ickes, S. P. Breckenridge, Sigmund Zeisler, Jas. H. Tufts, Dwight H. Perkins, E. J. Davis, Mrs. Willoughby Walling, Walter C. Hatley, Harry W. Barnum, Francis E. Hinckley, Mary F. Balcomb, James A. Field, H. A. Mille, E. W. Burgess, M. Clark, Albion W. Small, H. H. Newman, Wm. Gardner Hale, Chester W. Wright, Robert E. Park, Alice S. Millis and Belle B. Simpson.

CARMENT STRIKE IN COURT

Arguments to show why Judge Baldwin should modify the injunction issued against striking ladies' garment workers were billed for delivery today in his court by Clarence Darrow, attorney for the workers.

A number of efforts will be made today by impartial citizens to settle the strike by arbitration. Both sides are known to be tired of the struggle and the bosses are supposed to be willing to give in to about everything the strikers demand.